

RURAL DISTRICT OF BINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the YEAR 1949,  
with the REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
and CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

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To/

The Chairman and Members of the  
BINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1949. Another year's operation of the new Acts relating to health and social welfare has not produced any experience locally worthy of special remark. But my comments in previous Annual Reports regarding the lost opportunity to make use of local knowledge remain appropriate. It is a loss equally to the people of the district and to the Local Health Authority.

This post-war period will surely go down in history as the period of shortages. However gifted in prophetic vision one might have been during the passing of the six lost years surely one could not have foreseen how all-embracing our shortages were to be. Building materials, perhaps, and manufacturing plant, and, possibly, exportable goods, but who could foresee the amazing dearth of "hands" in almost every activity? In the medical world this dearth is felt especially in nursing and the domestic work of hospitals and similar institutions. It is resulting in the stultifying of the health and social welfare services. We not only need a return to the age of plenty, where this kind of service is concerned, but with it must come a re-surge of the willing spirit which alone can make nursing rewarding.

But it must be admitted that in so far as this Authority has immediate contact with the problem of hospital accommodation no inconvenience was suffered during 1949. Certainly infectious disease was mercifully withheld from us but it used to be difficult to get accommodation at any time when admission was by favour and not by right.

It will be noticed in this Report that no action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This does not mean that its existence was forgotten. Cases came up for consideration and my feelings expressed last year have been intensified that this new power will have to be exercised with the greatest care if regrettable hardship is to be avoided. It is already evident that the class of case brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health (which used to cry out for power of action) has changed since the passing of the Act. Then it was the case of the aged recluse declining in will and energy and sinking into neglect and filth. Now it is more the lonely old person who has the will to be clean and self-sufficient, but not the strength, and who has lost the help of relatives and friends. Time was when such people found help easier to come by or their desire to die alone at home was accepted without undue concern. Now we are forced into the invidious choice of disregarding our powers of removal, with consequent censure, or, by unimaginatively treading the path of duty, hastening the death of those we profess to help, by severing them from the environment in which alone they are likely to survive. That is not to say that the new power is unwelcome. Far from it, but reported cases must be very carefully observed and considered, bearing in mind the possibility of danger and nuisance to others as well as the welfare of the old person.

Turning to the environmental services, with which this Authority is more directly concerned, the year saw a raising of hopes if nothing more. The water scheme advanced beyond the paper stage and delays now will be attributable to shortage of labour and material (including water) and not to those things which, the more intangible they were, the more provocative of wrath they seemed to be.

Sewerage schemes pursue their halting progress. It would be encouraging if we could reach the stage of Ministry approval even if fate has already set a distant date for their completion. As I remarked last year, in spite of the natural disinclination to add to the lumbering load of schemes in hand it would seem wise to start planning for further works, in keeping with public demand.

The Rural Housing Survey was completed during the year and now we know, with more precision at least, what we have to face. So far as replacements are concerned a glance at the waiting list of applicants for council houses makes anything more than an occasional demolition seem impossible for many years to come.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act of 1944, came into operation on 1st, October when the Local Authority had but recently lost much of its power of control. During the year an important Housing Act received the Royal assent and came into operation. That it has not so far received notice commensurate with its importance must be attributed to the continuing restrictions imposed on the building industry by the shortage of supplies and labour. If it were suddenly to operate to the full extent of its possibilities its importance would be apparent in a great increase in the work of both councillors and officials. No other major law affecting the Public Health came into operation, or was placed on the statute book, during a comparatively quiet year. But an event of importance must be mentioned. The Ministry of Food published model bye-laws which they invited local authorities to adopt. These bye-laws, although not escaping criticism, provided some powers hitherto lacking and were met with a fair measure of acceptance. Moreover the publicity given to them has been educative and their adoption, and distribution to traders, will have a further educative effect.

I acknowledge the ready help of my colleagues at all times and thank them for their contributions to the statistics appearing in this Report.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

Wm. B. WATSON.

July, 1950.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health	W.B. Watson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	T. Allwood, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	J.R. Clifton, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.,
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Surveyor	C.W. Kendrick, Cert. R.S.I., M.I. Mun. & Cy.E.

STATISTICS. \*

Area of District	...	...	67,583 acres.
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1949	...	...	18,338
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	5,306
Rateable Value	...	...	£109,384
Product of penny rate per annum	...	...	£436

			<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Live Births	...	...	275	148	127
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) ..	...	...	15	(Eng. & Wales 16.7)	
			<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Deaths	...	...	224	125	99
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population) ..			12.2	(Eng. & Wales 11.7)	
Corrected Death Rate (per 1,000 population)			10.1		
Death Rate of infants under one year of age (per 1,000 live births)...	...	...	33	(Eng. & Wales 32)	

There were no maternal deaths.

\* Local figures of population, deaths and births refer to civilians only. National figures are based on total population.



Year	Live Births			Deaths				Infant Mortality		Population.
	Total Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	England and Wales	Total Number	Crude rate per 1,000 population	Corrected Rate	England and Wales	Rate per 1,000 live births	England and Wales	
1938	212	13.0	15.1	175	10.7	8.8	11.6	38	53	16,290
1939	209	12.6	15.0	181	10.8	8.8	12.1	29	50	16,820
1940	216	12.5	14.6	228	13.2	-	14.3	63	55	17,280
1941	241	13.6	14.2	197	11.1	-	12.9	33	59	17,660
1942	238	13.9	15.8	171	10.0	-	11.6	21	49	17,090
1943	271	16.2	16.5	215	12.9	-	12.1	44	49	16,690
1944	278	16.9	17.6	203	12.4	-	11.6	40	46	16,420
1945	254	15.7	16.1	163	10.1	-	11.4	24	46	16,150
1946	284	17.3	19.1	191	11.6	-	11.5	46	43	16,430
1947	334	19.6	20.5	220	12.9	-	12.0	45	41	17,000
1948	302	16.6	17.9	180	9.9	-	10.8	40	34	18,148
1949	275	15.0	16.7 +	224	12.2	8.2	11.7 +	33	32 +	18,338

# Calculated on civilian population.      + Calculated on total population.

The above table presents for comparison some of the Vital Statistics of the District and of England and Wales for the past 12 years.

## POPULATION.

Figures of both civilian and non-civilian population are now supplied by the Registrar-General and confusion is likely to arise. So far as vital statistics are concerned it is better to ignore the non-civilian section in recording figures of population because the deaths are of civilians only and the death rate and birth rate are calculated on the civilian figures.

## BIRTH RATE.

There can be little doubt that the high rate of 1947 was a peak from which a steady descent is taking place. No one can predict how far it will fall and everyone is entitled to his own opinion about whether we want more births, fewer, or just the number we are having now. This is an era of uncertainty. Paradoxically there is a craze for planning. It is obvious in the Report of the Royal Commission on Population that while the feasibility of planning is acknowledged there is much uncertainty about what to plan for.

## DEATH RATE.

The Registrar-General has reverted to the pre-war practice of giving us a local factor by which we can multiply the crude death rate and obtain a figure more in keeping with the local age and sex distribution. It will be seen that the corrected rate is little different from that of the two years before the war. There is a big rise in the deaths from the figure for 1948 but 1948 had an exceptionally low number. There was no epidemic incidence to account for the rise. Scrutiny of the records certainly shows an increase from 7 to 27 of deaths from influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia, but when one turns to those diseases which are not subject to epidemic fluctuations, and which normally terminate the lives of old people, one finds similar increases so that the causes seem to be well distributed and the increase unexplainable.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, Section 47.

No action was taken during the year under the power of compulsory removal from home conferred by this Act.

## WATER.

It is a relief to be able this year to record a notable step forward in the furtherance of the scheme of extension of the mains - the actual commencement of operations - even if a trespass into the current year has to be made. That it is no more than a slow beginning and that at the moment progress is halted does not deprive us of the fundamental satisfaction of having passed the long-drawn-out preliminary stages in which despair was only relieved from time to time by something little better than uncertainty. To many the important step has brought a measure of comfort and hope and the valued service of water-carrying has contributed to their relief. There is all the world of difference between words and deeds and now that pipes are to be seen at the road-side incredulity seems to have been allayed.

As required by the Ministry of Health the table showing the water situation by parishes is reproduced. It has not been revised in its details since its reproduction a year ago but it gives a picture of the general situation.

Table showing water situation by parishes.

Parish	Population	Number of houses in Parish	Number of Houses with a piped supply into house or by standpipe.	Number of houses with piped supply available to householder but mains within 100yds.
Aslockton	379	140	51	74
Bingham	1,708	508	333	260
Bridgford, East	784	251	209	29
Broughton, Upper	232	79	-	-
Car Colston	156	62	36	16
Clipstone	60	21	8	-
Colston Bassett	306	70	11	-
Cotgrave	686	216	103	62
Cropwell Bishop	605	188	158	65
Cropwell Butler	454	159	84	71
Elton	86	23	-	-
Flawborough	56	18	(There are some under pressure from tank.)	-
Flintham	360	94	-	-
Gamston	115	28	13	-
Granby	253	62	-	-
Hawksworth	100	41	-	-
Hickling	405	137	-	-
Holme Pierrepont	202	75	41	14
Keyworth	1,254	431	394	37
Kinoulton	341	123	66	12
Kneeton	109	28	-	-
Langar	468	177	-	-
Normanton	570	188	169	18
Orston	341	123	81	27
Owthorpe	99	27	4	5
Plumtree	180	88	61	27
Radcliffe	4,223	998	945	33
Saxondale	100	25	12	-
Scarrington	160	44	35	1
Screveton	95	40	1	-
Shelford	396	104	12 (Newton)	5
Shelton	96	29	-	-
Sibthorpe	88	22	-	-
Stanton	253	92	72	55
Thoroton	103	36	-	-
Tithby	87	22	13	-
Tollerton	829	274	263	-
Whatton	330	88	47	28
Widmerpool	144	43	2	1
Wiverton	25	7	-	-
		5,201	3,224	840



## SEWERAGE.

It will be a great relief when the risk of contamination of the shallow wells in this district is removed. Such removal brings its own problems. Piped water means more sewage. The day is past when water schemes could be rejected because they meant sewerage schemes to follow. The need for further sewerage must be faced. But when the safety of the water supply is assured extensions of sewerage can be faced with greater calm. In the case of dyke nuisances nothing less than an appreciation of urgency may be acceptable to those affected but in the minds of those responsible for the Public Health the obvious and unpleasant nuisance of inadequate sewerage bears no comparison with the hidden menace of polluted drinking water.

This question of rural sewerage failing to keep pace with modern sanitation in the houses has come up for discussion by the Public Health Committee and it is intended that a complete survey of the district shall be made with a view to formulating a policy. As it is likely that the demands of the people for improved sanitation in the houses will continue to out-distance the provision of modern sewerage it will be necessary to decide what is to be done to mitigate nuisance pending the provision of a standard system of disposal.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Local Authorities all over the country are seeking a solution to the problem of how to reconcile the pleasures of camping with the preservation of amenities. The position is complicated just now by the inclusion in the category of "camps" of all sorts of vehicles and erections housing otherwise homeless people. Even before the coming into force of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, which, although helpful sometimes, can be complicating and embarrassing, a move had been made to bring together the various bodies interested in camps and in 1947 there was created the Movable Dwelling Conference. The sponsors were the Caravan Club, and the Town and Country Planning Association and other bodies agreed to take part, including the Local Government Associations and the various Public Health Officers' Associations. They have produced a valuable report which at least sets out the problem clearly in all its aspects and serves to show that the difficulties and doubts of any one authority are shared by all the other authorities. It would appear that a clarification of the law is required to show how far local authorities can exercise powers to safeguard amenities in addition to ensuring proper sanitation. Meantime there is a temptation to let difficult decisions rest with the planning authority when more intimate local knowledge might serve better. After all it is the local authority who administer the relevant sections of the Public Health Act and issue licences. The "Conference" remains in being with instructions to watch further developments and to recall the full committee if necessary. At present the housing difficulty makes the recommendation of a permanent policy difficult.

## HOUSING.

The following figures relating to the year 1949 are supplied by the Surveyor:-

Permanent houses completed by private enterprise ...	18
"                    "                    "                    " Local Authority ...	86
Temporary houses completed by private enterprise ...	4
"                    "                    "                    " Local Authority ...	12
Conversions by private enterprise resulting in additional family units ... ..	3

In so far as circumstances permit an intensive effort is being made to accommodate the more unfortunate of the people on the waiting list in permanent or temporary dwellings. The inability to build in villages

/without

## HOUSING. (Continued.)

without a piped water supply is felt acutely by those who are waiting and who must reside in these villages. Some applicants are glad to accept houses in other parishes and travel to their work daily. This necessary, yet frustrating, restriction, is bound to have a profound effect on the well-being of the villages concerned if the embargo has to be imposed for long.

Not only is every effort being made to build but every precaution is being taken to be fair to applicants in adjudging the priority of their claims. Many factors have to be taken into account, personal sympathies disciplined, and the other person's point of view appreciated. There are so many clamant cases that there should be little chance of accommodating an undeserving applicant.

With the ending of the priority for agricultural workers those on the general list are getting their full share of attention and it is gratifying to be able to do something for those whose state of health entitles them to special consideration.

## RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

During the year this work was completed and the accompanying table shows the complete findings. The records are proving useful daily for reference and although extensive demolitions are for the more or less distant future the needs of each parish, as revealed by the survey, are already being taken into consideration in the preparation of plans for future building and especially in prospecting for sites.

## FOOD.

After some years of agitation and discussion 1949 saw a big stride forward in the cleaner food campaign. No doubt public opinion had been gradually forming but also the Ministry of Food's model bye-laws did much to stimulate the public, the traders, and the local authorities. The bye-laws are welcome in that they go further than the parent Act but no law can equal the practice of hygiene by every food handler in its power to safeguard consumers against food-poisoning. For this reason we welcome the creation of a Clean Food Guild in this county. This was mooted in the City of Nottingham during 1949 and is now in process of organisation. It was the fruit of the work of such bodies as the Federation of Womens' Institutes, the Housewives' League, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, who secured the interest and co-operation of the Nottingham Corporation. On the representations of one or two of the local authorities in the county all the county districts were invited to come into the Guild. These Guilds have been operating in other parts of the country with success. A code of practice for every branch of the food trade is formulated and all traders are invited to apply for membership, involving a promise to practise the rules of the code. Every worker in the trade is aware of his membership and its obligations and thus a big step forward in the education of the worker is achieved. The law prescribes the material conditions which must exist in all food premises, the voluntary code reminds the food handler of the reason for these conditions. Thus, for example, every worker will be conscious that a brand-new wash bowl has not been installed as an ornament and failure to use it will be a breach of the code.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the incidence, etc., of the notifiable diseases during the year.



BINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

31st, August, 1949.

PARISHES	CATEGORIES					Temp.	Total No.
	1	2	3	4	5	Huts	of houses.
Aslockton	66	11	15	16	35	-	143
Bingham	123	40	153	-	180	-	496
Bridgford, East	76	28	38	24	81	-	247
Broughton Sulney	29	6	12	8	20	-	75
Car Colston	27	19	3	7	9	-	65
Clipstone	11	10	1	-	-	-	22
Colston Bassett	20	34	13	1	6	-	74
Cotgrave	61	20	39	25	66	-	211
Cropwell Bishop	43	10	95	-	33	-	181
Cropwell Butler	20	30	60	-	42	-	152
Elton	8	6	-	6	1	-	21
Flawborough	11	3	2	-	3	-	19
Flintham	23	21	15	2	27	-	88
Gamston	11	10	5	2	2	-	30
Granby	13	23	31	1	18	-	86
Hawksworth	8	14	5	2	12	-	41
Hickling	20	72	32	2	7	-	133
Holme Pierrepont	29	25	17	4	1	-	76
Keyworth	270	54	64	1	32	-	421
Kinoulton	18	61	32	2	6	-	119
Kneeton	7	7	3	5	6	-	28
Langar	52	23	64	12	14	46	211
Normanton	116	50	9	-	11	-	186
Orston	40	21	18	29	14	-	122
Owthorpe	2	10	3	8	4	-	27
Plumtree	38	22	10	6	8	-	84
Radcliffe-on-Trent	600	234	79	4	74	-	991
Saxondale	7	1	4	4	1	7	24
Scarrington	11	18	4	11	-	-	44
Screveton	10	14	-	2	11	-	37
Shelford	19	29	38	5	10	-	101
Shelton	10	2	4	2	11	-	29
Sibthorpe	4	7	7	1	3	-	22
Stanton-on-the-Wolds	59	27	5	-	2	-	93
Thoroton	10	8	1	4	12	-	35
Tithby	4	6	8	2	2	-	22
Tollerton	256	-	4	11	1	-	272
Whetton	45	20	17	1	3	-	86
Widmerpool	8	22	11	1	2	-	44
Wiverton	5	2	-	-	-	-	7
	2,190	1,020	921	211	770	53	5,165

CATEGORY.

1. Satisfactory in all respects.
2. Minor defects.
3. Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.
4. Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing Acts.
5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE. (Continued)

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Notifications</u>	<u>Isolated in Hospital.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Scarlet Fever	12	6	--
Measles	22	1	--
Whooping Cough	3	1	--
Diphtheria	1	1	--
Typhoid Fever	1	1	--
Poliomyelitis	3	1	--
Pneumonia	13	--	12 #
Erysipelas	2	--	--
Malaria	1	--	--
	58	10	12

# The deaths from pneumonia are unrelated to the notifications.  
Notification of pneumonia is very incomplete.

The case of diphtheria and the case of typhoid fever occurred in the mental hospital.

Two of the cases of poliomyelitis were "late cases". That is, diagnosis was made only after the acute stage when some slight paralysis was noticed. The third case occurred in the army and no details are available.

Locally it was a quiet year epidemiologically and we were fortunate to have so few and such mild cases of poliomyelitis.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work of immunisation is shared between the local authority and the private practitioner. For this reason it is difficult to know exactly what proportion of the child population is immunised. Last year's set out is repeated below. It merely deals with the children immunised by the local authority. It is hoped that the great falling away in numbers does not mean a waning enthusiasm on the part of the parents but merely a moving over to the general practitioner. During 1949 it was noticeable that fewer parents chose the Medical Officer of Health. Since then there has been a tendency to swing back again.

Number of Children Immunised by the Local Authority.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary Immunisation</u>		<u>Reinforcing Injections.</u>	<u>No. of children under 5 immunised expressed as a percentage of the births of the previous year.</u>
	<u>Under 5</u>	<u>Over 5</u>		
1949	143	5	121	47
1948	211	15	112	63
1947	217	13	66	76

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
AND  
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is the Tabular Statement required to be furnished by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health under Article 27(18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

		1949	
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-Inspections</u>
Dwelling Houses	...	1,851	319
Rural Housing Survey	...	1,067	-
Nuisances	...	137	265
Disinfections and Disinfestations	...	21	62
Cowsheds	...	48	34
Slaughter-houses	...	11	8
Food Premises	...	180	238
Factories	...	20	1
Camping Sites	...	36	16
Cottagers' Pigs	...	302	-
Miscellaneous..	...	325	-
		<u>3,998</u>	<u>947</u>
1.	Total number of complaints received or registered	...	234
2.	Total number of inspections made	...	4,941
3.	Total number of notices served during the year:-		
	(a) Informal	...	379
	(b) Statutory	...	57
4.	Total number of notices complied with during the year:-		
	(a) Informal	...	316
	(b) Statutory	...	79

CAMPING SITES.

1.	Number of camping sites licensed.	...	...	4
2.	Number of caravans licensed for camping purposes in the area...	...	...	9
3.	Number of licences refused.	...	...	3

FACTORIES.

		<u>Number inspected</u>	<u>Notices sent</u>
1.	Number of factories using power	...	56
2.	Number of factories without power	...	19
		<u>75</u>	<u>21</u>

Unsatisfactory conditions found:-

Defective sanitary conveniences... 1 has been remedied.

HOUSING.

1.	<u>Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-</u>	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.)	...
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...
		1,851
		2,170



HOUSING. (Continued.)

(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Rural Housing Survey...	1,067
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,067
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	232
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	695
2.		<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.</u>	
		Number of defective dwelling houses repaired in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	394
3.		<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</u>	
	(a)	<u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	3
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	3
	(b)	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-</u>	
	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	62
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notices:-	
		(a) By owners or occupiers ... ..	48
		(b) By Local Authority ... ..	16
	(c)	<u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-</u>	
	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	4
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	2
	(d)	<u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
	(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	nil
	(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	nil

CONVERSIONS.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47, the Council make a grant of up to £10 or half the cost, whichever is the least, towards the cost of converting earth closets to water closets.

/During

CONVERSIONS. (Continued.)

During 1949, 34 conversions to water closets were carried out.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

	Milk Retailers	Milk Producers
Number on register - 31st. December, 1949...	53	320
Number of inspections ... ..		34
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions observed ... ..		6
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions remedied ... ..		6

Meat Inspections.

Number of slaughter-houses licensed at the end of the year ... ..	nil
Number of licences revoked during the year..	nil
Number of inspections of slaughter-houses...	19
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions observed ... ..	12

Carcasses Inspected and condemned.

Number inspected ... ..	314
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All Diseases except Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	40
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	13%

Tuberculosis Only.

Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	64
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	20%

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.

Total number of inspections of shops, stalls, vehicles, or places where food is sold prepared ... ..	212
Number of defects found ... ..	93
Number of defects remedied ... ..	27

Foodstuffs Condemned:-

<u>Nature of Foods Condemned.</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight (in lbs.)</u>
Tinned Peas	Faulty tins.	12
" Fish	" "	10
" Tomatoes	" "	9
" Milk	" "	21
" Beans	" "	2
" Sausage	" "	6
" Bacon	" "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Potted Meat	" "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Veal Loaf	" "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Spaghetti	" "	1

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. (Continued.)

## Foodstuffs Condemned:-

<u>Nature of Foods Condemned.</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight (in lbs.)</u>
Tinned Beef Loaf	Faulty tins.	2
" Marmalade	" "	1
" Mussels	" "	6
" Soup	" "	8
" Fruit	" "	16
" Mixed Veg...	" "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Carrots	" "	1
" Brawn	" "	1
" Jam	" "	4
" Luncheon Meat	" "	2
" Treacle	" "	4
Herbs	Contaminated	3
Dates	Maggoty	1
Rusks	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cod Fillets	Putrefying	46
Bacon	"	23

## Ice Cream.

Number of premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream	...	...	...	7
Number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	...	...	...	1
Number of registrations refused	...	...	...	nil

## WATER.

It was necessary to contract to supply water twice per week to the houses in the parishes of Granby, Langar-cum-Barnstone, Kinoulton, Hickling Pastures, Cotgrave and Flawborough.

Water was also supplied to isolated houses in several other parishes, and standpipes are provided at Colston Bassett, Widmerpool, Langar and Orston.

## SCAVENGING.

A fortnightly collection of household refuse was maintained in the district with the exception of isolated houses.

### Pan and Cesspool Emptying.

Work done during the year 1949:-

#### 3 Vehicles.

			<u>Totals</u>	<u>Weight (tons)</u>
Number of pans emptied	...	...	115,172	-
" " loads of nightsoil	...	...	642	1,936
Number of cesspools emptied	...	...	200	-
" " loads from cesspools	...	...	233	699
Mileage	...	...	17,537	
Number of pans per week	...	...	2,214	



SCAVENGING. (Continued.)

Refuse Collection.

3 Vehicles.

			<u>Totals</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>(tons)</u>
Number of dustbins emptied ...	...	...	144,535	-
" " loads of refuse ...	...	...	1,349	3,372
Mileage ...	...	...	17,518	
Number of dustbins per week ..	...	...	2,779	

SALVAGE.

The amount of salvage collected this year has decreased owing to the uncertainty of the markets.

Salvage Collected during the Year:-

	<u>tons</u>	<u>cwts</u>	<u>qrs</u>	<u>£</u>
Paper	32	10	-	253
Ferrous Metals	5	1	-	11
Textiles	1	4	-	15
	<u>38</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>279</u>

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

Details of treatments carried out by the Council's Rodent Operative during the year 1949:-

Premises inspected	...	...	1,968
Re-visits	...	...	2,395

Infestations Treated:-

Premises where the Council have contracts	...	...	27
Private houses	...	...	214
Business premises	...	...	93
Council properties	...	...	17
Estimated number of rats killed	...	...	2,895
Number of bodies recovered	...	...	1,383

